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"Yes! when the morning of her years was brightest,
That angel-presence into dust went down;
While yet with rosy dreams her rest was lightest,
Death for the olive wove the cypress crown;
Sleep, which no waking knows, o'ercame her bosom,
O'ercame her large, bright, spiritual eyes;
Spared in her bower connubial one fair blossom, —
Then bore her spirit to the upper skies.

"There let me meet her, when, life's struggles over,
The pure in love and thought their faith renew;
Where earth's forgiving and redeeming Lover
Spreads out his paradise to every view.
Let the dim autumn, with its leaves descending,
Howl on the winter's verge, — yet spring will come:
So my freed soul, no more 'gainst fate contending,
With all it loveth, shall regain its home."

All Mr. Clark's friends (and few men have had more or warmer ones) will welcome this volume, as a mirror of his mind, of his quaintness, his humor, his pathos, his easy, careless manner, his disregard of conventionalities, and, above all, of his gentle, humane, and generous heart.

2. — *An Elementary Treatise on Mineralogy; comprising an Introduction to the Science;* by WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F. L. S. Fifth Edition, from the Fourth London Edition, by ROBERT ALLAN; containing the latest Discoveries in American and Foreign Mineralogy; with numerous Additions to the Introduction. By FRANCIS ALGER, Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Boston: William D. Ticknor & Co. 1844. 8vo. pp. 662.

THE increasing attention paid to mineralogy, both in Europe and our own country, has created a demand for elementary treatises on this fascinating branch of science, which has been met by several of our accomplished mineralogists in a manner of which we have just reason to be proud. To Professor Cleaveland, of Brunswick, belongs the honor of having been the first to prepare a work, which, while it gained for him an enviable reputation in Europe, as well as at home, allured many to the study of the science, and gave an impetus to its prosecution which is still felt. The number of students who have engaged with ardor in mineralogical researches has been constantly increasing, and discoveries of new, beautiful, and valuable minerals, in all parts of the United States, have been most rapid and numerous. European cabinets are now rich in American specimens, while many of the collections in the public institutions in this country are rarely surpassed, even in places where the science has been cultivated for a much longer period.

In 1822, a second edition of Professor Cleaveland's highly popular work appeared, and the call for a third was soon made, though we regret to say, that the author has not as yet found time to respond to it, in consequence, no doubt, of the arduous duties of his professorship. We trust, however, that the appearance of the works of Mr. Dana and Mr. Alger will not induce him to abandon the completion of his third edition, upon which, it is understood, he has been engaged whenever his official duties and health have permitted.

In his Preface, Mr. Alger informs us, that, in consequence of Professor Cleaveland's work "having been long out of print, there had been for some time an urgent call in this country for an elementary system," and that he at first contemplated a work on the basis of Dr. Thomson's, but relinquished the idea "on learning that Professor Webster had been engaged in the same labor, and had actually prepared a volume on the basis of Dr. Thomson's and Phillips's, which was even publicly announced as in the press." Learning, however, after some time, that the publisher, who had announced the work as in his press, had suspended its publication, Mr. Alger deemed the call for such a work so general and urgent, that he resumed his task, and the work before us is the result. He might almost have called his book an original one, as he has made so many and so important changes, corrections, and additions in that which he has taken as a basis.

Mr. Phillips's treatise has long been in the hands of mineralogists, and after his death, an edition was edited by Allan, who made many additions and improvements, though it was still left in an imperfect state. In the present edition, Mr. Alger has supplied many deficiencies, corrected many errors, given new measurements of crystals, new chemical analyses, and made most valuable additions to the introductory chapters. Especially has he enhanced the value and utility of this part of the work by the revision of the whole subject of crystallography, and the intelligible manner in which he has explained the new doctrines of Pseudomorphism, Isomorphism, and Dimorphism, of which so little was known when Mr. Phillips prepared his last edition, and which were entirely overlooked by Mr. Allan.

The value of the work is also enhanced by the introduction of the symbolic characters and mineralogical formulæ of Dr.

Thomson, for which purpose it was necessary to make a new arrangement of the introductory sections on the metals and other simple bodies, and "to express their atomic relations to each other, according to the system of equivalents which had been arrived at by the investigations of Drs. Thomson and Prout." The student will find the tabular form into which these have been thrown, and the illustrations of their uses, of great convenience.

The volume exhibits, throughout, evidences of great labor and research. The discoveries and results contained in it were to be collected and deduced from numerous periodical journals, from the memoirs of societies, and from treatises in various languages, of all which Mr. Alger has faithfully availed himself. He has profited by the skill and learning of two of our eminent men of science, Mr. Teschemacher and Mr. Hayes, whose crystallographical and analytical examinations of a great number of the substances described greatly enhance the value of the work.

Among the new minerals described by Mr. Alger is a remarkable borate of lime from Peru, to which he has given the name *Hayerine*, a deserved compliment to the analytical skill of the accomplished chemist who first ascertained its chemical composition. The very rare and beautiful mineral, hitherto found only in Siberia, and of which but a single specimen had been met with, the *Pyrrhite*, appears likely to become better known, having, as we learn at page 625, been discovered in the Azores by Professor Webster. Among the new minerals, a pure magnesian alum is described, from Peru, to which the name *Pickeringite* has been given, in honor of the President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Alger has shown great fairness and impartiality in his notices of the discoveries of American minerals, and collected many facts of interest connected with them. Of this we have an example in the note on page 145, in relation to an interesting species which occurs in New Jersey, *Condrodite* or *Brucite*, than which, remarks Mr. Alger, "there is no mineral in the whole range of the science that offers a more interesting history, considered in reference to its chemical nature; and it is to American mineralogists and chemists, that we owe our most important knowledge concerning it." We are compelled to refer the reader to the work for a particular account of it, and we would also direct his attention to the history of the beautiful chrysoberyl of Hadham.

In the general arrangement of the book, Mr. Alger does not appear to have made much change; but he has occasionally transferred a species from one class to another, when the alteration was necessary in consequence of new and more accurate analyses; and for the same reason, "substances described as distinct species have been united with others, or introduced only as varieties." Of these, a list is given in the Preface. The new matter introduced rather exceeds three hundred pages, or nearly one half the whole volume. Besides the additions already mentioned, we should point to the articles upon cupellation, the action of acids, the atomic constitution of minerals, and the tables of specific gravities and hardness.

The book is very fully illustrated by figures of crystalline forms, executed with great neatness. It is printed upon good paper, and in a manner that deserves especial notice in this age of "opthalmic type." We have no doubt, that this edition of a treatise so well known and deservedly popular will soon be taken up and another be demanded, and that it will be generally adopted as a text-book in all our institutions where the science is taught.

3.— *Waldemar, surnamed Seir, or the Victorious;* translated from the Danish of B. S. Ingemann, by a Lady. In three volumes. London: Saunders & Otley. 1841. 8vo.

Within a few years, the attention of most modern nations has been earnestly attracted to their early history, and to the ancient monuments of their languages. Bishop Percy's collection of English ballads gave the first considerable impulse to these retrospective studies; and his work, notwithstanding that it excited the ponderous ridicule of Dr. Johnson, is, by universal consent, both with regard to its intrinsic merits and the remarkable consequences that have followed its publication, one of the most important productions in modern literature. The universal popularity of Walter Scott's poems and novels, steeped as they were in the spirit of chivalry, and breathing the fire of national poetry, roused an enthusiasm all over Europe for investigating the legends, traditions, history, habits, and belief of the early and picturesque ages of the existing nations of Christendom. Poetry, romance, and even sober history, have been inspired with a new soul, have been kindled into a new life. The past has been reproduced, in works of fiction, in dramas, epic poems, and ballads, without number; and the literature of the present age, with much that is crude, wild, and extravagant in thought, fantastic in expression, and imperfect in plan or execution, has the elements of popular and vigorous life, and contrasts, as to